

**WHOLE NO. 319.**



## Apology.

Owing to severe sickness in the editor's family, he was obliged to omit the paper due last week, and has been able to give but little attention to the present number.

## The Treaty.

We publish to-day the treaty lately agreed upon by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster. By a vote of 39 to 9, the Senate has ratified it, and it now only awaits the approval of the English Government, to become binding. There has as yet been no official publication of the treaty, but we give it as we find it in the newspapers, presuming it to be correct. If it be so, and if nothing further in the shape of an agreement exists, qualifying the provisions of the treaty, we cannot but hail it with delight. How slaveholding Senators could sanction a covenant which must meet with the entire approbation of the anti-slavery people of this country, is wonderful. We cannot understand it. We fear there must be something yet kept back, which will give a different coloring to some of the stipulations.

No allusion is made to the Creole case. Not a single one of Mr. Calhoun's doctrines with regard to slavery on the high seas, in American vessels, appear to have been assented to. The correctness of the ground taken by Mr. Giddings, in his celebrated resolutions, is tacitly admitted; and the position assumed by Governor Seward in his contest with Virginia, to-wit, that in cases where fugitives from justice are demanded, the evidence of criminality should be such as, according to the laws of the place where such fugitives are found, would justify their commitment for trial—is the position assumed in the tenth article of the treaty. To this article we call special attention, as it shows how vain have been all the efforts of the South to obtain any thing like a recognition of the peculiar institution.

## ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and Her British Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had been committed, and the respective laws of the other magistrate or magistrates shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

The qualifying provision in this article, it is at once seen, will exclude all such cases as the Creole, since the offence with which the negroes in that vessel were charged, was no offence under the laws of Britain, in whose territory they had taken refuge.

We would further call the attention of the reader to articles eighth and ninth of the treaty, in which the faith of the nation is again solemnly pledged to use all proper efforts to put down the African slave trade.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron or naval force of vessels, of suitable number and description, to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectively to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively.

## ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by fraudulent use of flags, and other means are so great, and the temptation for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

The triumph humanity has gained in the adoption of these articles, over the Slave Power, may be judged of from the fact, that from 1814, when in the treaty of peace with Great Britain, the U. States pledged themselves to use their best endeavors to effect the abolition of the slave trade, up to this time our government has steadily refused to enter into any treaties with other nations, to fulfill this pledge. The final answer of the Government, in 1836, to the applications from the courts of France and Great Britain, was: "Under no condition, in no form and with no restriction, will the United States enter into any convention or treaty, or combined efforts of any sort or kind, with other nations, for the suppression of this trade."

The reason of this policy was, the extreme jealousy of the slave-holders, of giving any kind of countenance to foreign interference with any question connected in the most remote degree with slavery. How happens it, then, that in 1842, when the world is arrayed against slavery, when the slaveholder must be more convinced than ever, of the untenableness of his position, Southern Senators could be brought to assent to

## Treaty with England.

A Treaty to settle and define the Boundary between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for the giving up of Criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases:

WHEREAS certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose: And whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable: And whereas, by the Treaty concluded at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz:—Art. 10. Where as the traffic in Slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice: And whereas both His Majesty and the United States, are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object. And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the efforts made to repress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on: And whereas the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas it is found expedient, for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on those several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Treaty; that is to say, the President of the United States, has on his part furnished with full powers Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, and a member of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following Articles:

ARTICLE I. It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows:

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, North, following the exploring line and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the River St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of said River St. John, to the mouth of the River St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said River St. Francis, and the lakes which through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohénagook; thence, Southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the North West branch of the River St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the River St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point, or summit, or crest of the highlands that divide the two rivers, which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the River St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line in a course about South eight degrees West to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46deg. 20min. North intersects the South West branch of the St. John; thence, Southwesterly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Met-jumette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's Stream; thence, down the middle of said stream till the line thus runs intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previous to the year 1774, as the 45th degree North latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New-York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, West along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence River.

ART. 2. It is moreover agreed, that from the place where the joint Commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to-wit: At a point in the Neerick channel, near muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning Eastwardly and Northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the East Neerick channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence West of Jon's Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said Island to the United States; thence, adopting the line traced on the maps by the Commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point North of the Royal In said lake, one hundred yards to the North and East of Le Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the Northeastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the Commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point, Southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between the Royal In and the Northwestern main-land, to the mouth of Pigeon River, and at the said river to, and through, the North and South Fork lakes, to the lakes on the height of Land, between Lake Superior and the lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisanguing, & through that Lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac de Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, & Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Fairy lake, at the Chaudiere falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most Northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods—thence along the said line to the said most Northwestern point, being in latitude 49deg. 23min. 55sec. North, and in longitude 95deg. 14 min. 58sec. West, from the Observatory, at Green-wich; thence, according to existing treaties, due South to its intersection with the 49th parallel of North latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ART. 3. In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New-Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present Treaty, the river St. John is declared to be the line of Boundary, the navigation of said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture not being manufactured, grown upon any of those parts of the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said river St. John, and to and around the falls of said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the Province of New-Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as it were the produce of said Province; that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John, determined by this Treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine: provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this Treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of Maine, or of New-Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ART. IV. All grants of lands heretofore made by either party; within the limits of the territory which by this Treaty falls within the dominion of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this Treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of such Treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed, and quieted by a release to the person entitled to the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ART. V. Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the North-Eastern Boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportion to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to the Government of the United States within six months after the ratification of this Treaty; and the proportions of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds and securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the United States; and the Government of the United States agree to receive for the use of, and pay over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portion of said fund; and further to pay and satisfy said States, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in the Treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received therefrom, from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

ART. VI. It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence River, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by Her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described, from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John; and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said river, and along the River St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohénagook; and from the outlet of said lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this Treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and accompanied by a said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ART. VII. It is further agreed that the channels in the River St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Island, and of Barnhart Island, the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the Island of Bois Blanc, and between that Island and both the American and Canadian shores, and all the several channels and passages between the St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

ART. VIII. The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than eight guns, to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectively to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article: copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively.

ART. IX. Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the Coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

ART. X. It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, Officers or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of the other, shall be found, within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws

of the place where the fugitive or person so charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had been committed; and that the respective judges, and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ART. XI. The eighth article of this Treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ART. XII. The present Treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

ASHBURTON, [SEAL.]  
DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL.]

The correspondence is upon the subjects—1st. Of the interference of the colonial authorities of the British West India Islands with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence, into the ports of the colonies.

2d. On the subject of the Caroline. And 3d. On the subject of impressment; but except that a sort of apology and plea of necessity is made for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of our neutral rights, nothing is settled upon these points; and the President is understood to declare in his message accompanying the Treaty, that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of those matters further.

The correspondence is interesting and mostly ably conducted. At another time an abstract of it will be furnished.

Wisconsin, Soil, Crops, Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, W. T., July 25, 1842.

Friend Greeley: I arrived here in the steamboat Great Western from Buffalo last month, and have been into the interior as far as Rock River, and down to Rockford Ill. Six years ago the coming of the Iroquois, and the subsequent discovery of the country with Messrs. S. P. and C. camping out over night for two weeks. It was without roads, save Indian trails, and uninhabited except by the natives. It is now almost one continuous field of grain, and as fine roads (save about 25 miles through the timbered land) as can be found in any country.

This town has a population of 2,000, the county 10,500, and the Territory from 45,000, to 50,000. It is estimated that ten thousand emigrants will have reached the western shore of Lake Michigan in all this season. There has been received at the Land Office at this place, since it was opened in 1836, about two millions of dollars, and not the first cent appropriated by Congress to build a Harbor. No place in the United States of the same importance has been so long neglected.

These amount to an immense amount of property have been lost for the want of it. There is a line, consisting of eight of the largest class steamboats, which cost from \$80,000 to \$100,000 each, running from Buffalo to Chicago, leaving each place every alternate day, touching here going and coming, which gives them a boat daily, besides the Oswego line, and any number of sail craft. The principal articles shipped from here are Wheat, Flour, Oats, Ashes, Pork, Hides, Furs, Coffee, Salt and Lead. About 600 tons Pig Lead and 100 tons Copper and Shot have been shipped from here this season. It is brought from the mines by ox teams, a distance of from 80 to 100 miles. The wheat crop looks fine in Southern Wisconsin and the north part of Illinois, and all other crops except Corn. The month of June and fore part of July was cold and unfavorable for the latter, although the corn near the Rock River, last week, seven feet high, and south of the Illinois River, I am told, it never looked better than this season. The country is healthy, and rich in every production of this latitude, and every industrious man and woman that I have seen in the Territory is contented and happy, and no desire to leave their adopted home and return to the East. We are not told the extent of the Garden of Eden, and the inhabitants are decidedly in favor of being attached to Wisconsin, that they may free themselves from the State debt or dishonor of repudiation. New villages are starting into life in every direction. Racine, 30 miles south of this, on the lake shore, has a population of 600; Southport, 40 miles from this, 800 inhabitants. On Fox River is Prairieville, Rochester and Burlington, flourishing villages, besides many others between Rock River and the Illinois River, near the Illinois river, where in '36, there was not a white man to be found, there is now a village of more than 600 inhabitants, and as pretty a town as any in the State of New York of the same population. Many good brick buildings, two-story finished houses, and cottages, all painted white, located in the oak openings, gives the town a fine appearance. Thirteen miles north of this, on the same river, is Jamestown, the county seat of Rock County. This is the most central point in the Territory for the mails, seven routes crossing here, made so partly by the location, and partly by the influence of Gen. S., who resides at Hickory Glen, on the banks of Rock River, just above the village, and a most delightful spot it is too.

I have only given you a few statistics, as I have a promise from a fairer hand than mine at description of what you shall hear from this beautiful fertile country; and if not as far-famed as the letters from under the bridge at Glen Mary, I doubt not they will be equally interesting to a portion of the many readers of your morning visitor.

HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT.—The Philadelphia Times states that a son of Mr. Eli Hendixon, about twelve years of age was shot by his father in Smith's woods, about 2 miles back from the Flood Gates, in Jersey, opposite Chester, on Monday afternoon. The father and son were snipe shooting, when the former, in firing at a snipe that suddenly flew up, lodged the whole contents of his gun in his son's abdomen. No hopes of the boy's recovery were entertained.

YANKEE SPECULATION.—We learn that a man recently went from this State to Ohio, with a large quantity of Palm Leaf Hats on speculation—that he received in return, Butter to the amount of twenty cents, which he took to Boston, and sold at ten cents a pound; having, as is supposed, cleared about a thousand dollars by the operation!

a treaty with Great Britain, for co-operative efforts against the slave trade! Do slaveholders begin to see that their *ultraism* is dangerous? Were they afraid of provoking hostilities with Great Britain! Is Mr. Calhoun, who wishes to be the candidate of the Democratic party, and who can never reach the presidency, unless by the help of northern votes, willing to do something to conciliate northern sentiment? We are all in darkness, and must wait patiently for the light.

By the way, the two articles, after all, do not fulfil the pledge contained in the Treaty of Ghent. In the present treaty, that pledge is recited in the preamble, as the basis of these articles, as follows:

"And whereas, by the treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted, in the following tenor, viz: Art. 10. Whereas, the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice: and whereas, both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object: And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on; and whereas, the United States of America, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished;"

Therefore the contracting parties stipulate the two articles just quoted, which, as will be seen, are confined in their view to the African slave trade. The preamble is universal. It denounces "the traffic in slaves," not African slaves, and "irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice," and expresses the determination of the contracting parties, to do all they can effectually to abolish it, "the traffic in slaves," not the African slave trade. So that the articles, as we have said, do by no means fulfil this broad pledge. Any one can see, that they were narrowed down, in order to save the domestic traffic in slaves.

Look now at the attitude of this Government. In a solemn covenant with a foreign nation, it denounces the "traffic in slaves as irreconcilable with the principles of justice and humanity;" declares that it will do all in its power effectually to abolish it; binds itself to unite with Great Britain in "all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such (slave) markets are allowed to exist," and that it "will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever;" while at the same time, it permits a most infernal slave trade to be carried on in its own capital, and licenses a traffic in slaves on the American coast.

We ask, can there be a slaveholder in all the country, so hardened in iniquity, as not to blush for such outrageous inconsistency? Of the slaveholders themselves we would ask, in view of the sacred pledge contained in the preamble to this treaty, and of the obligations indirectly imposed by the ninth article—is it not the duty of Congress to break up at once and forever the great slave-mart in the District of Columbia; to pass laws for the abolition of the slave-trade on the American coast, and at least to make "all becoming representations and remonstrances" to the Southern States of this Union, urging upon them to close the domestic market against the domestic slave trade? We hope that petitions on this subject may be circulated far and wide, and sent in to the next Congress, so as to give that body an opportunity of legislating in accordance with the new and wholesome spirit displayed in this treaty.

WHAT DO THESE LIBERTY MEN WANT? WHAT ARE THEY CONTENDING FOR? WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO?

Electors of Ohio! Farmers, Mechanics, Laborers and Working Men of all employments and professions!

Many of you have of late frequently heard the questions asked, which stand at the head of this article. Perhaps you have yourselves asked, What do these Liberty men want?—What are they contending for?—What are they going to do? The writer proposes to answer these questions fairly and candidly. Will you give him a few moments' time and a fair and candid hearing? Your own best interests, the safety of your free institutions, the prosperity and honor of your beloved country, require it of you.

Many years ago the encroachments of British despotism upon the rights of men in America, excited the apprehensions and aroused the indignation of our forefathers. They petitioned, they entreated, they remonstrated; but petitions, entreaties and remonstrances, were alike unavailing. At length they appealed to arms, and the result of the conflict was the establishment of American Independence.

Our Revolutionary Fathers, who asserted the principles of American liberty in opposition to the partisans of British encroachment, were the original Liberty men of this country; and in those days to be called a Liberty man was to be designated as an object of the hostility and reproach of the favorers of despotic power, but it was a designation of which our liberty-loving fathers were not ashamed—it was a designation in which they gloriied.

They promulgated their principles in the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence, and declared them in the face of the world to be SELF-EVIDENT TRUTHS. "We hold these truths to be SELF-EVIDENT; that ALL MEN are created equal; that they are endowed by their CREATOR with certain INALIENABLE RIGHTS; that among these are LIFE, LIBERTY and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS." These principles were denounced, ridiculed and stigmatized, as absurd and false; but our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to maintain the declaration which asserted them to be true and self-evident.

The Constitution of the United States was established with strict regard to these principles. The system of slavery, which existed in some of the States, in direct and open violation of these principles, was not adopted as a national institution, but left to the control and regulation of the States in which it existed, with a distinct understanding that it should never be extended;

but should be gradually and, at no distant day, wholly abolished by State authority. JAMES MADISON said, "it is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be PROPERTY IN MAN." GEORGE WASHINGTON said, "there are in Pennsylvania laws for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither Maryland nor Virginia have at present; but which nothing is more certain than that they must have and at a period not remote." THOMAS JEFFERSON said, "Nobody wishes more than I to see an abolition not only of the trade but of the condition of slavery, and certainly nobody will be more willing to encounter every sacrifice for that object." In another place he says, "Can the LIBERTIES of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their ONLY FIRM BASIS, a conviction in the minds of the people that these LIBERTIES are of the GIFTS OF GOD? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever." These are the common sentiments of all the great fathers of the republic; and quotations might be multiplied without end, showing the universal understanding and consent that slavery was not to be extended, but was to be gradually yet speedily abolished by State authority. WITHOUT SUCH AN UNDERSTANDING AND CONSENT, IT IS QUITE EVIDENT THAT THE CONSTITUTION COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED. Had it been supposed then, as some assert now, that slavery is recognized, sanctioned, protected and perpetuated, by the Constitution, that instrument would have received universal condemnation, and would have been utterly scouted and rejected as a plan of government for the nation.

Soon after the adoption of the Constitution, parties began to divide upon questions of inferior magnitude; and after the lapse of a few years an influence became conspicuous in national affairs, which has ever since continued to be felt and seen in its disastrous effects upon our national character and prosperity.

In framing the Constitution, our fathers, for the sake of peace and harmony, and under the full expectation that slavery was soon to cease in all the States, had consented to depart from that fundamental principle of democratic government, that legislative representation should be according to the number of free persons, and to concede to the slaveholding States a representation according to the number of free persons and three-fifths of the slaves. The adoption of this rule converted the slave States into so many aristocracies. The principle, if carried out in a case where the whole population of a State should be enslaved with the exception of a single master, would entitle that single master to as many representatives in Congress, as a State with an entire population of freemen, only two fifths larger. This illustration shows the monstrous nature of the principle; for the fact that, as the case actually is, a number of masters wield the power, which, in the case supposed, would be exercised by one, does not affect at all the character of the principle. The principle is that every owner of a hundred slaves shall have a political power equal to that of sixty one freemen; that the owner of a thousand slaves, (and there are some who own even a larger number), shall have the political power of six hundred and one freemen, that one hundred and three owners of a thousand slaves a piece shall have as much political power as the eighty three thousand and odd free persons who compose the industrious population of the city of Cincinnati and of Hamilton county. It is hardly necessary to say that such a principle as this, so wrong in itself, so dishonoring to free labor, and so prejudicial to the interests of the non-slaveholding States, would never have been submitted to, had it been foreseen, not only that slavery would not cease but that the number of slaves would be increased four-fold in the first half century of the existence of the Republic.

This principle has not only invested the slaveholders with peculiar political power, but has constituted a bond of union among them, which has imparted double efficacy to that power, and has made it felt in all the operations of the government.

This influence thus felt, is denominated the Slave Power. It has ever united the slaveholders' representation in Congress in a solid phalanx, whenever any questions in regard to slavery have been agitated. It has dictated to the rival parties submission to its pretensions as the price of its support. It has been ever ready to abandon any party which resisted its demands, and to co-operate with any which yielded to them. When both yielded, its favors were bestowed on that which yielded most. And for many years past the country has beheld the political parties contending with each other for the prize of servility, and sacrificing, almost without a murmur, the interests and the honor of the country and the integrity of the Constitution to the dictates of slaveholding arrogance.

This series of sacrifices commenced with the establishment of slavery by act of Congress in the District of Columbia. This District was ceded by Virginia and Maryland to the United States. By the terms of the Constitution as well as by the terms of the Deeds of Cession, Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the District and its inhabitants, from the moment it became national territory. From that moment the laws of Maryland and Virginia ceased to have any force there. From that moment the slave codes of Virginia and Maryland ceased to operate there, and no man could be held as a slave under either of those codes for an hour or an instant. Slavery, then, had no legal existence in the District after the cessions until established by the act of Congress continuing in force the laws of the ceding States, including those relating to slavery.\* Now where did Congress get

\* Very different was the action of Congress in reference to the vast territory north-west of the Ohio, comprising what is now Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia and other slaveholding States; and as soon as Congress acquired undisputed control over it, they excluded slavery forever from its limits. But this was in 1787, when the obligation to restrict the extension of slavery was well understood and fulfilled in good faith, and before slavery had become a source of political power to the masters by the adoption of the THREE-FIFTHS RULE. Well would it have been for the country, if subsequent Congresses had fulfilled their obligations as faithfully. The sacred guarantees of the constitution would not have been broken down as they have been for the extension and perpetuation of slavery!

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# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

their power to establish slavery in the District by the re-enactment of the defunct slave laws? The Constitution gives Congress the right to lay taxes, to regulate commerce, to coin money, and to do various other things; but where is the clause which gives it the power to establish slavery? There is no such clause; and if there be none, then Congress neither has nor ever had any such power, for Congress has no power which it does not derive from the Constitution. But this is not all. The Constitution not only does not authorize Congress to establish slavery but expressly prohibits the exercise of any such power, by declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

Slavery in the District of Columbia, then, is sheer usurpation, maintained by the slaveholders and subservient parties in defiance of the Constitution.

Next came the purchase of Louisiana, by which a vast territory was acquired to the United States from France. On the completion of the purchase French law ceased to have force in the territory: Congress alone could legislate for it, and as we have seen Congress had no power to establish slavery anywhere. Yet Congress did establish slavery in Louisiana by law, and this unconstitutional slavery continues to this day, and three slave States have already been carved out of the territory, and their Senators and Representatives have been added to the ranks of the slaveholders in Congress.

Next came the purchase of Florida, and again Congress, without constitutional warrant, established slavery in the newly acquired territory; and, to defend and perpetuate the slavery by war against the Indians, the people have been taxed to the amount of forty millions.

Besides this, Congress has legislated, and the Executive has negotiated, at enormous expense to the nation, and without any constitutional authority, in behalf of slavery and the slave trade in American vessels on the seas, until at length slavery has come to be regarded as a national concern, instead of a State concern, as it really is; and has been taken into the special care and protection of the Government, while the real interests of the country have suffered either from wilful hostility or criminal indifference.

Now have the freemen of the country no interest in all this? Is it nothing to them that the Constitution is broken down at the bidding of slavery? Is it nothing to them that slavery is maintained, in defiance of the plain letter and spirit of the constitution in the District of Columbia, the seat of the National Government? Nothing, that the representatives of free laborers must legislate in a place where free labor is dishonored and free laborers contemned, and in the midst of a society of slaveholders, whose whole social influence is hostile to free labor and free laborers? Nothing, that the foulest spirit of Despotism is suffered to exist at the very threshold of the capitol, stamping, to use the language of Lafayette, "its dark spot on the face of the nation?" Is it nothing that the general understanding of our fathers that slavery should not be extended, but should be brought to an end by State legislation, has been violated? Nothing, that the number of slaves has increased four-fold and is still rapidly augmenting? Nothing, that vast territories have been acquired and paid for chiefly out of the earnings of free labor, and then, in violation of good faith, in violation of the common dictates of humanity, made the abodes of slavery and the elements of new slave States? Nothing, that millions upon millions have been drawn from the common treasury of the country, filled mainly by taxes on free labor, to defend and perpetuate the slavery thus wrongfully and unconstitutionally established? Nothing, that the character of the whole nation is degraded in the eyes of the civilized world, and its resources squandered, by negotiation in behalf of unconstitutional slavery, and slaveholding on the seas in American vessels?

But this is not all. The interests as well as the feelings of slaveholders are directly antagonistic to those of free laborers: and no government, where slaveholders have the predominance, will be permitted to be controlled by any other than slaveholders and the tools of slaveholders, nor will the policy of such a government be ever steadily directed to the encouragement of free labor and the extension of free principles.

By offering their political support to the party which would most completely surrender itself to their control, the slaveholders early acquired an ascendancy in the government which has been continually extended and strengthened; and the truth of the propositions of the preceding paragraph has been continually becoming more and more manifest.

Of the Presidents, the slaveholders have furnished six, occupying the presidential chair forty-one years; the non-slaveholding States have furnished four, occupying the chair twelve years and one month. Of the four northern Presidents one was compelled to pledge himself to the slaveholders and their policy in advance, and all were obliged to yield to them more than was either right or constitutional.

Of the Secretaries of State, who conduct all foreign negotiations and give tone to the whole diplomatic intercourse of the country, the slaveholders have furnished ten, the non-slaveholders four; the third of the four being "the northern man with southern principles," and the fourth pledged to the slaveholders under the "October pea of Virginia."

Of the Speakers of the House of Representatives, who appoint all the committees, who prepare the business of legislation, and make the reports which stand as the opinions of the nation, upon the subjects reported on, before the world, the slaveholders have furnished ten Speakers, occupying the Chair THIRTY-SEVEN years, the non-slaveholders six, occupying the Chair seventeen years. The facts, that for the last THIRTY-THREE years, non-slaveholders have been permitted to occupy the Chair for only THREE sessions, and that for many years past it has been the practice of slaveholding speakers to appoint majorities of slaveholders on nearly all, if not all, the most important committees, strikingly illustrate the rapid growth and terrible despotism of the Slave power.

Of the residents of the parties appointed, pro tempore, a similar disproportionate number has

been slaveholders, but the means of an accurate statement are not at hand.

Of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, which has jurisdiction of all questions, in regard to the constitutionality of Slavery, all questions between the States, and the citizens of different States, and all questions between aliens and American citizens, the slaveholders have furnished seventeen, and the non-slaveholders ten. During the last twelve years six slaveholders have been appointed Justices of this Court, and not a single non-slaveholder.

At this moment a Slaveholding President fills the Executive Chair; a Secretary of State, pledged to the Slaveholders, conducts our foreign negotiations; a Slaveholding Speaker presides over the deliberations of the House of Representatives; a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court are Slaveholders; and the Slaveholders furnish, also, a large majority of the officers of the army and navy.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE SLAVE POWER! In consequence of this, freedom of speech has been suppressed, the right of petition violated, the remonstrances of the free states treated with contempt, and a member of Congress actually punished for asserting plain propositions of Constitutional law, now generally admitted to be such! And yet the population of the Free States is double that of the Slave States; the products of the Free States are nearly double that of the Slave States, though the latter have nearly three millions of Slaves to help their free population; and the Free States have always furnished far the largest proportion of troops and money for the protection and defence of the country.

Nor is this all. It is an established fact, in political economy and in common experience, that Slave labor always impoverishes, while free labor always enriches a country. This fact being well known to the Slaveholders, it is natural to suppose that they would so shape the legislation of the country as to make the free labor supply the vacuum created by Slave labor, and the legislation of our country has been so shaped, and the Slaveholders have been careful to preserve by every means their ascendancy in the legislation.

It is impossible to go fully into the immense mass of facts, by which this proposition is sustained. But let your attention be directed to two. In the recent Apportionment law, the ratio was fixed at 70,680 persons for each member. Why was the number 680 added? Why not take the round number 70,000? Because by adding 680 the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, are each deprived of one member. If the ratio 70,000 had been adopted, all the other States would have had the same number as under the ratio 70,680; and each of the four States named, would have had an additional member. But this would have given the free States four more members in the House of Representatives, and this was not agreeable to the Slave power. The ratio must, therefore, be increased to 70,680. Had 70,000 given four members to the Slave States, of which 70,680 would deprive them, what clamors should we have heard for the round number; and these clamors would have prevailed. So jealous is the Slave power of its legislative ascendancy!

The other fact to which your attention is particularly directed is, that the non-paying slave states are made the markets for the products of free labor. The slaveholders have sought, by negotiation to secure and to a great extent have secured the markets of Europe for Cotton and Rice, and the whole force of the national diplomacy is at this moment engaged in a vigorous effort to secure those markets for tobacco also. But are not adequate and promptly paying markets as desirable for the products of free labor as the products of slave labor? Why then, are these markets enjoyed by the products of slave labor alone, while the products of free labor are shut out to the barren, inadequate and uncertain markets of the slave states? We allege that the reason is, because the slaveholders control the legislation and negotiation of the country, and desire to sell dear and for cash and to buy cheap and on credit. This system enables them to live in idleness and extravagance until their resources and credit are alike exhausted, and then bankruptcy, such as we have witnessed, ensues. Ask those who are suffering most intensely under the present distress, and in the great majority of cases, they will refer their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of Southern debts, due either directly to them or to those who owe them. It is estimated that the debt now due from the slave states to the free states, which will never be paid, exceed THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! And the debt due the city of Cincinnati alone exceeds TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Both these estimates, are probably under the truth. All along the river here and every where through the State, are the wrecks of the accumulations of industry, which have been shattered by slaveholding insolvency. Here is reason enough, and here is the true reason for the derangement of the currency, the suspension of specie payments, and universal distress. And all this evil might have been avoided, had the Government legislated and negotiated for free labor, as perseveringly and efficiently as it has for slave labor. We might have had better markets at home and far better markets abroad. The English market might have been opened, a market large enough of itself, to create a demand for the greater portion of our surplus production, had not our ministers to England, been in fact the representatives of the slaveholding aristocracy of the United States, to the Cornlaw aristocracy of Great Britain.

Neither of the other parties adopt openly the true constitutional ground in regard to slavery, which is above set forth. Neither party is capable of opposing any effectual resistance to the oppressions of the slave power. Heated violence towards each other and recklessness in the employment of means to exalt themselves on the ruins of each other, characterize both. The great object of the leaders of both seems to be to secure for themselves and their partisans, power and place. The great interests of the country are shamefully lost sight of.

Disgusted with this scene and impatient of submission to the despotic and unconstitutional actions of the slave power, a portion of the people have rallied again under the old standard of Liberty and the Constitution. They avow themselves the open uncompromising opponents of the extension of slavery; they demand the fulfilment of the old compact by which slavery was to be

confined to the slave states. They insist upon the extinction of slavery wherever it is unconstitutional; they insist, & that the right of petition and of free discussion and free printing be preserved inviolate. They deny the right of the present government to tax the people for the defence and perpetuation of slavery, beyond its constitutional limits; and they deny, with equal explicitness, the right of the general government to interfere with the legal existence of slavery in the States, when it is sanctioned by the local constitutions and laws. They believe that the constitution was ordained "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty," and that these ends cannot be obtained, unless free labor be made honorable, and the free laborer be secured in all his rights. They demand that the government be restored to the original principles of its administration, delivered from the control of the slave power, and that the ruins of government be placed in the hands of honest men, with whatever party heretofore associated, who will not be ashamed or afraid to stand up for the rights and to vindicate the just claims of liberty and free labor against all opponents.

Are not you ready fellow citizens, to join such a party as this? You have adhered to the other parties many years, and each has been in power by turns. What have you gained by it? What can you ever gain by it? What can be gained by adhering to parties which are forever compromising principles for the sake of party success. Think fellow citizens of these things, and act as wise patriotic men.

The Liberty party has been but recently revived; but its creed is as old as the declaration of independence and is the same which lives in the hearts of our fathers. Its first convention was held in this State last winter. It then inscribed on its banner these cheering words "Liberty, Equal Rights, Free Labor, General Education, Public Economy," and gave the banner to the breeze. It nominated as the Liberty Candidate for Governor LEICESTER KING, a man honored and beloved wherever he is known, not a professional man but a plain merchant, of unsullied integrity, thoroughly acquainted with the resources and wants of the State, and eminently capable of filling the gubernatorial chair with honor to himself and advantage to his constituents. It is gratifying to hear that he will receive the support of a large and most respectable body of the Electors. Some indeed who would gladly support him, seem to feel inclined once more to give their votes to the candidates of the other parties, because they say it is impossible to elect him. Let such remember that it is not more impossible to elect him than it is to elect one at least of the others; and that his election would be almost certain if all who admit the principles of the Liberty party to be sound, correct and vitally important, would rally to his support. Let them also remember that the Governor of Ohio has no political power, and that a vote for Governor is a mere expression of political principle, and that a vote for the Liberty candidate is worth as much, perhaps far more as an expression of attachment to Liberty principles, than a vote for either of the other candidates can possibly be under any circumstances. Let all those who are opposed to the encroachments of the slave power reflect on these things.

All the indications of the times point to the rapid growth and increasing strength of the Liberty party, and an intelligent observer of passing events cannot fail to perceive, that at no distant day, they must gain the ascendancy; for they are the principles of genuine democracy & of the Constitution, and we may say in the language of an old patriot of the Revolution, "Great is Truth, Great is Liberty, Great is Humanity; they must and will prevail!"

And let none of those who have put their shoulders to the work respond or look backward. Let them nominate their county candidates every where and by the organization of Liberty clubs or associations, by the circulation of pamphlets, by meetings for discussion and in every other proper way arouse the people to action. Let the candidates be honest and capable men, without distinction of party, holding in good faith the constitutional principles and political doctrines of the Liberty Party.

The nominations already made seem to be judicious. It may perhaps be useful to say a word upon the Legislative ticket nominated for Hamilton county. The candidate for Senator is SAMUEL LEWIS, well known as the late superintendent of the common schools of the State, and distinguished for his untiring zeal in the cause of the education of the people, and not less known and distinguished for business capacity, simplicity of habits and integrity of life. The candidates for Representatives are AMOS MOORE, WM. CAREY & R. G. KENDALL. The first is a practical mechanic, a self-made man, well informed, honest, industrious and capable. The second is an old citizen of the county, a practical farmer, who has already been honored by his fellow citizens with the same trust for which he is now a candidate, and eminently worthy of it. The last is a physician of Green Township, recommended to the support of his fellow citizens by capacity, character and inflexible attachment to the principles of Liberty.

With such a ticket here, and similar tickets in other counties, if we cannot command success we may at all events deserve it.

## Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society.

We call attention to the announcement, in another column, of the Secretary of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society. It will be seen that Mr. Garrison is to pay us a visit. We shall try and welcome him to our aid. If he could visit Cincinnati, it would afford us much gratification. We hope the Conventions of the Society may be largely attended, by Anti-Slavery people of all sorts, and creeds, and politics.

## Tracts.

Send in your orders. The tracts are waiting for you. Only a dollar a hundred. The address published in to-day's paper, will constitute the body of the tract, which will be No. XV. of the series. Next week, we shall publish a tract showing what the slaveholder thinks of free labor and the working man.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard is informed that our paper is regularly mailed to its address; so that if any be missing, the fault is in the post-office. We receive the Standard, regularly.

## Conventions.

Materials have so accumulated on our hands, since the last number, that we hardly know how to dispose of them.

The Anti-Slavery men, all over the State, appear full of life.

RIPLEY.—The Convention at Ripley, we are informed, was a very large and spirited one. Washington's pledge seemed to meet the approbation of nearly all present.

FRANKFORT.—At Frankfort, though the weather was extremely unpropitious, five hundred people assembled, and listened with great interest. We regret exceedingly, that owing to a most pernicious call on professional duty, Judge King was compelled, in haste, to proceed home from Frankfort, giving up the appointments at Athens and McConnellsville. We fear the disappointment at Athens was painful. At McConnellsville, we learn from the Whig Standard, the Convention was held according to appointment,—that the number was respectable, and that Goodell Buckingham and other speakers were present. We trust Judge King will be enabled to resume the route at New Lisbon. Mr. Lewis left some time since, though in poor health, for Steubenville, where he intended to address the people, and we presume he was present at Cadiz.

HARRISON.—An adjourned meeting of the Liberty men, for Harrison county, was held August 2d, at Cadiz.—A. F. Hanna, Chairman; W. Lee, Secretary. Candidates were chosen—A. F. Hanna, for Representative; James Lewis, for Auditor; Edward Vanhorn, for Commissioner.

Messrs. Alex. Willson, Richard Hammond, and Wm. Sharp, were appointed a committee to correspond with committees from other counties in the district, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Congress, and to report the same to the Liberty party meeting held in that place on the 5th of September.

ASHTABULA.—A Liberty Convention was held at Andover, Astartula co., 10th August. John Keep, Chairman; S. Plumb, Secretary. B. B. Hunter, A. Coleman, S. Hills, L. Bissell, and S. Plumb, were appointed a Vigilance Committee. The following resolutions were passed, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at such time as the vigilance committee might designate.

Resolved, That since slavery is the greatest moral and political evil in these United States, its abolition demands the first attention of every citizen, and should be made a test question by every freeman at the polls.

Resolved, That the laws which are based upon the color of a man's skin, are manifestly unequal, unjust, and absurd, contrary to the word of God, and consequently of no force or obligation.

Resolved, That the laws of this State in regard to the people of color, are truly diabolical, inasmuch as they are an invasion of the rights of conscience, a disgrace to our State, and a contempt of God.

Resolved, That with the experience we now have, it is in vain to look to either of the two great political parties as such, which divide the country, for any efficient action against slavery; and that all attempts to carry out the principles of the Liberty party in connection with either of them, will be futile.

Resolved, That J. R. Giddings, our Representative in Congress, is entitled to our esteem for his faithfulness in discharging his constitutional duties, and for his firmness in opposing the corruptions of the giant monster, Slavery, in the face of a pro-slavery Congress, before which so many have quailed.

Resolved, That if the electors of this State who say "I am as much opposed to slavery as you are," vote for Leicester King, he will be elected Governor at the ensuing election, by an overwhelming majority.

SUMMIT.—The Liberty men assembled in Convention, at Middleburg, Aug. 18th. E. C. Sackett, Moderator, and H. B. Spelman, Secretary.—A Liberty Association for Summit county was organized, under a constitution, the 2d article of which is as follows:

The objects of this association shall be in the use of the common sense, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, our posterity, and all our fellow men throughout these United States, to rescue the government from the domination of the slave power, to resist the aggressions of the slaveholders upon the rights of the free States, upon the right of petition, of personal location, upon the freedom of discussion, and of the press, and upon the exercise of the privileges of the post office; in short, to secure throughout these United States a practical illustration of the principle recognized in the Bible, and in the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created free and equal in those respects which relate to personal liberty, personal security and the pursuit of happiness,—and in our associate capacity we propose to employ political action in the form of distinct political organization as the chief instrumentality for the accomplishment of the objects above specified.

The following candidates were chosen for the offices named.—For Senator, Stephen Baldwin; for Representative, Alpha Wright; for Auditor, Charles Capp; for Treasurer, Timothy Hudson; for Sheriff, Charles R. Hamlin; for Commissioner, John Hall; for Coroner, John Lane.

The following resolutions, after full discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That abolitionists ought no longer to sacrifice the interests of the slave to partisan interests, that the political, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing prosperity of this country depend upon the abolition of slavery, and that as freemen, we are not only to remember the slave as bound with him, but as political freemen we are bound to employ the ballot-box in the form of distinct political organization, as well for the protection and perpetuity of our own liberty and prosperity, as for the emancipation of those in bondage.

Resolved, That those who exercise their political rights cannot consistently object to political action against slavery, unless they are pro-slavery in their sympathies; since the exercise of these rights must, in the very nature of the case, be either for or against slavery.

Resolved, That as slavery is not more opposed to liberty than are the interests of slave and free labor to each other; therefore it is not to be expected that the same legislation should favor both interests, and it is to be expected that while slavery exists in any of the States, it will continue to distract the councils of our National Legislature whenever they attempt to legislate for the common interests of our country.

Resolved, That the financial and all other important interests of the nation, may be connected with greater safety to the protection of men who duly regard the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution, and the obvious rights of humanity, than to the hands of either political parties.

Resolved, That strong professed attachment to Anti-Slavery principles is not the only qualification which abolitionists require in those whom they would support for office, but in addition they require good moral character, strict adherence to temperance principles, and competency for the discharge of the duties which the office impose.

Resolved, That whatever is the duty of the nation is the duty of every individual in the nation, and the fact that we are in the minority does not absolve us from that duty, nor furnish a reason why we should not act on our principles.

Resolved, That by carrying our principles to the ballot-box, we do not abandon moral and religious means, but evince the strength of our moral and religious principles by corresponding political action.

DAYTON.—A friend writes—

Dayton, Sept. 1st, 1842.

MR. EDITOR:—The meeting in this place, on the 15th ult., attended by Messrs. King, Lewis, and Morris, was indeed a grand affair. It was better than the boldest had ever dared to hope. The Court House was crowded with intelligent and attentive listeners, most of them remained until the close of the meeting; which continued nearly four hours. All the speeches did good execution, especially Judge King's. "He won golden opinions of all sorts of people." Were notice given that he would again address the citizens of our county, not a house in town would scarcely hold the people. The effect of these speeches upon the citizens of this place, in removing their prejudices against the Liberty party, was truly wonderful. One man of some note, who had hitherto been violently opposed to the Anti-Slavery movement, and tainted somewhat with mobocracy, stated, that if the Abolitionists had always preached such doctrines, he would have attended their meetings before. Another of the same class remarked, that if three such lectures as King, Lewis and Morris could traverse the State before the election, King would be elected this fall. Another remarked that he had become dissatisfied with the Whig party, and believed he should have to join the Liberty party, to carry out the Whig principles. Another Whig stated that he was tired of party strife and animosity, and wished that both parties were dissolved, and good men brought out as candidates, respectively of party. A person present, converted at the late meeting, observed to him that he now had an opportunity of doing as he desired, by voting for King. The Whig remarked that he did not know what King's principles or the objects of the Liberty party were. His friend replied, that King was here and made a speech, and had you attended, you might have learned their principles. Why, said the former, the Whigs thought it not best to attend the meeting, but I am sorry I did not.

The meetings addressed by S. P. Chase, Esq., in this place, a few days previous to the arrival of Judge King, had an excellent effect in preparing the minds of the people for the meeting on the 15th. Mr. Chase's meetings were not large, but those who attended were highly pleased with his powerful and local addresses. One Whig remarked, that if Mr. Chase were a Whig, and had delivered those speeches without any reference to the Liberty party, they would have been considered the ablest ever delivered in that Court House.

Yours, truly,

J. A. S.

FRANKFORT.—A friend writes—

Hillsboro', Aug. 20th, 1842.

DOCTOR BAILEY:—On Friday last, the 26th inst. I attended the Liberty Convention, at Frankfort, in Ross county. The day was wet, and very unfavorable, and the roads, in consequence of a two days' rain, were very muddy and slippery, and no doubt prevented many from attending, who would otherwise have been present. About 11 o'clock, A. M., we assembled in the Presbyterian meeting house, which we were told would conveniently seat three hundred persons. The house was well filled, and it was believed that not less than that number were present. Messrs. King and Morris then addressed the audience for about four hours, in a style and manner that was deeply interesting to all present. After the able exposure of the encroachments of the slave power upon the institutions and interests of the free North, Mr. M., near the close of the meeting, read and explained in our hearing, what he appropriately called the Washington pledge, and upon taking the vote of the people present, there was scarcely an individual who did not respond in the affirmative by rising. They were then requested to be seated, and the question being reversed, but one solitary individual rose to his feet in opposition, and he was quite a youth.

I do not know whether any of the worshippers of the Dagon of Slavery were present. We heard flying rumors of muttered threats in the region round about, but saw nothing but decency, order, and the most respectful attention. It appeared every evident that a strong and true lasting and salutary impression was made upon the audience, and indeed spreading out before an assembly of the bone and sinews of our country, such an array of well authenticated facts, in a manly and forcible style, must necessarily, one would suppose, have a powerful effect in opening the eyes of all not interested in sustaining party sway, for the sake of the loaves and fishes.

On the 27th, Mr. M. returned with us to Hillsboro', and at about 5 o'clock, P. M., not a large but a very respectable audience assembled in the Court House, to whom, in his usual happy and forcible manner, he delivered an address of upwards of an hour, on the principles and objects of the Liberty party. Please publish the following LIBERTY TICKET, FOR REPRESENTATIVES: William Edwards, of Fayette, Adams E. Wilson, of Highland.

The friends at the Convention, at Frankfort, agreed to support the above ticket, at the October election.

Yours, for the slave, W. K.

Reports from Athens, Guernsey, and Union counties, deferred till the next number.

## Congress.

August 31st, after a session of nine months, lacking five days, Congress adjourned.

The remedial justice bill, calculated to prevent such difficulties as attended the McCleod case, was passed.

The new Tariff bill has received the sanction of the President; and so the operation of the land distribution act is suspended, the President having retained in his hands, till after the adjournment of Congress, the bill passed to repeal the restrictive clause of that act.

The bill providing for the taking of evidence in cases of contested elections, passed by both Houses, has also failed to become a law, from the same reason.

Before the adjournment, the President sent in a protest against the action of the House, in relation to his veto of the former Tariff bill; whereupon the House passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while this House is in session, it will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Constitution in Laws and the usual course of public business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of this House, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the House to enter such protest on its Journal.

Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of this House, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to this House against any of its proceedings.

Query.—Since the Tariff bill has passed, what will the Whigs and Democrats fight about?

## Anti-Slavery Convention in Ohio.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Convention at Cadiz, Harrison Co. Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday the 18th of October next; and one at or near Oakland, Clinton County Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 24th of October. It is likely between these two, a Convention will be held in Granville or somewhere in central Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 21st of October—but of this, particular notice will be given, should the arrangement be positively made. At all these Conventions, that pioneer in the Anti-Slavery cause, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, has engaged to attend. It is expected also, our talented brother Charles Lenox Remond, from whom none has better right, and few equal ability to plead the cause of the bondman, will be present at these meetings, and perhaps other of our distinguished Anti-Slavery advocates from the East. It is likely this will prove a more interesting series of Anti-Slavery meetings, and larger than any ever held in the State, and the Executive Committee especially and earnestly invite the attendance of all. Let the friends of the Ohio American Society be sure to be present.—We have voted that it would be proper to raise four thousand dollars to promote Anti-Slavery operations during the ensuing year. At these meetings it will be proper to consider how this is to be done. Let every Anti-Slavery man in the State, no matter what his creed, or his politics, come. Let every pro-slavery man come—let our slaveholding neighbors in Virginia and Kentucky come.—They shall be welcome to the hospitalities which we propose to extend to all who attend, free of expense, during the time of the Conventions.—They will have better opportunity of learning what Abolitionism is—or see how fast it is "dying away." A committee of arrangements will be formed in each neighborhood, which will give timely notice through the Philadelphia and persons from a distance, where to call, so as to be properly distributed among the friends, who will entertain them.

By order of the Executive Committee.

A. BROOKE, Secretary.

August 27th, 1842.

All the papers in the State of Ohio, friendly to the cause of human liberty, will please copy.

## Obituary.

DIED.—In this city, on Monday, the 23d inst. ROBERT CON, infant son of Mr. J. S. and Mrs. S. A. MERRILL, aged six months.

At Cape Palmas, Western Africa, on the 4th of May, MRS. COGSWELL, one of the Teachers of the Episcopal Mission. "She died as she had lived, a calm, devoted Christian."

## NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

LEICESTER KING.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—For State Senator—Sam'l Lewis. For Representatives—R. G. Kendall, A. Moore, William Carey.

MIAMI.—For State Senator—W. B. Johnson. For Representatives—W. Hamilton, H. H. McKelvie.

PORTAGE.—For State Senator—Stephen Baldwin. For Representatives—C. B. Curtis, Samuel Hastings.

TRUMBULL.—For State Senator—Ephraim Brown. For Representatives—B. F. Holliday, E. F. Farmer.

MEDINA.—For Representative—Timothy Barr.

GUERNSEY.—For Representative—David R. Fordyce.

SUMMIT.—For Senator—Stephen Baldwin.—For Representative—Alpha Wright.

COLUMBIANA.—For Representatives—George Sloan, Isaac Pierce.

HARRISON.—For Representatives—A. F. Hanna, Adams, Highland, and FAYETTE.—For Representatives—William Edwards, Adam E. Wilson.

## STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Sam'l Lewis, Salmon P. Chase, Thos. Morris, Manly Chapin, W. H. Brisbane, A. Moore, Cincinnati; John Duffey, Columbus.

## Business Items.

Three dollars were received from J. Collins, June 20th, 1842, and paid up his subscription to No. 326.

I find no record of money sent by P. Bowman, in August 1841.

J. A. Morton I have credited on my books according to his own account.

## RECEIPTS OF THE PHILANTHROPIST, for the week ending Saturday, August 27th, 1842.—

Thos. Donalson, \$4.00; W. Collins, J. Collins, A. Collins, J. Babcock, J. Shaver, W. Ferguson, D. N. Haskell, L. H. Beck, S. Foster, R. Bond, W. McCaw, J. Hamilton, J. Brown, T. Rogers, N. Hooper, L. Pierce, E. G. Wilkinson, J. Michener, W. Turner, J. McDonough, E. Brooke, S. Moore, Mrs. M. Rawson, R. Gaten, J. D. Dickinson, Dr. O. Miles, each \$2.00; L. Felt, W. Butterworth, L. Walker, S. Stewart, H. Thornburgh, W. Michener, J. Martin, each \$1.00; Hugh Elliot, \$4.00; J. Palmer, \$3; Leicester King, \$5.00.

## RECEIPTS OF THE PHILANTHROPIST for the week ending September 3d, 1842.—

Robt. McGee, P. Bowman, J. McKee, D. Tugent, A. F. Hanna, M. Wilson, A. Hart, T. Lee, T. Carman, C. Oakes, D. Mitchell, S. Tenpenny, S. Moore, H. H. McKelvie, J. J. Pancher, each \$2.00; Rev. J. Rogers, W. Sharp, J. N. Stenble, Cunningham & Mitchell, J. Street, A. Underhill, M. Tracy, each \$1.00; E. G. Dyer, G. Macey each \$3.00.

## RECEIPTS ON PLEDGES.—

From Greene county Anti-Slavery Society, \$20.000; Thomas Lee, of Cadiz, \$10.00.

## RECEIPTS FOR TRACTS.—

From Troy \$6.00.

## Lorain County Liberty Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the Liberty Men, of Lorain county, will be held at the court house, in Elyria, on Monday, the 19th of September, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating State and county officers; at which the Honorable

## LEICESTER KING,

the Liberty candidate for Governor; and the Honorable SAMUEL LEWIS, late Superintendent of common schools in Ohio, and other gentlemen were



